THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. LIVINGSTONE, Principal of the Berhampore College, has written a pamphlet, proposing "a new mode of correcting exercises." He begins by saying, "the correcting of the English exercises in an Indian College tends to become the plague of a Principal's life." He remarks:

> The mode of correcting exercise, however, in most colleges, is such a labour wasting process as to drive all who are the victims of it into something like despair.
>
> In most colleges, moreover, the unhappy Professor of English is saddled with such a quantity of exercise papers as renders his life a painful species of slavery. It is believed by the outside world that officials in Indian colleges have a good many holidays, but I have known of several cases where professors have had so many papers to look over in the holidays, that they have been compelled to work as many hours in the holidays as during the regular session, and that at work of the most irksome and unpleasant kind. This is a violation of Government rules. For, as officials in the Educational Department get no privilege leave, because they get regular holidays, a Principal who compels a Professor to work in the holidays exposes himself to the censure of Government. I have known one or two cases where there was danger of an appeal to Government on this score. And if there is one thing more irksome than another, it is the very unpleasant task of looking over examination papers. A conscientious Professor of English, who has a cart-load of students' exercises to correct, may be excused if, for the nonce, he considers himself visited by one of the last plagues—by a plague almost unknown to humanity until this dreadful nineteenth century arrived. A Principal, consequently, who desires to do his duty, both to his staff of Professors and to his students, is very often placed in the painful dilemma of being well-nigh unable to avoid imposing too much work on the Professor of Literature, in order that the students may not suffer, or of being well-nigh unable to avoid imposing too few exercises on the students, so that the Professor may not be overworked. If the students do not get a sufficient number of exercises, they fail in the examination; and if the Principal overworks a Professor, besides violating the golden rule, he soon gets a bad name as an odious and unjust martinet, so that really good English Professors move heaven and earth to avoid being sent to his college.

We must confess that complaints of this kind were not heard from Professors of the pre-University era. They used to correct exercises of their pupils not during holidays, but regularly throughout the year. There was generally one hour set for English composition once or twice a week, and the Professor used to correct the exercises in the class, and those which he could not attend to in the class he used to take home for correction. The students used to preserve all the exercises stitched in a book, and were thus able to compare their progress in twelve months. The system worked well and gave satisfaction to both Professors and students.

MR. LIVINGSTONE thus describes the method followed in the High School at Edinburgh:

> Students write an exercise, either at home or in the class. These exercises are then given in to the Professor, who corrects one in twelve in the class, with the writer standing beside him. If there are ninety-six in a class, the Professor will have to correct eight exercises. Five minutes generally suffice for each exercise, because, as the writer is beside the corrector, he requires to write fewer corrections than if he were not beside him. He then divides the remaining eighty-eight exercises among the eight, *who take them home and correct at home, as the Professor has corrected their exercises*, bringing them back in a week. The Professor then goes over the exercise in the class, pointing out the mistakes, while each student looks at his own exercise, and appeals to the Professor, if he considers that the corrector has failed to make a correction, or has corrected wrongly. The students then take their exercises home, and write them out afresh, bringing them next day, when they are given back to the correctors who corrected them on the first occasion. By them they are corrected a second time, and brought back after three days, when the writers have a second opportunity of appealing.

Mr. Livingstone has with some modifications adopted this system. We do not care what system is adopted; all that we want is proper attention to English composition by our students.

IT IS ESTIMATED by the Deputy-Master of the Mint, England, that out of the total gold coinage in circulation, amounting to about one hundred millions sterling, not less than 40 per cent. is light to a degree which renders the coins no longer legal tender. It is to be observed, however, that a sovereign reaches this point when it has lost three-quarters of a grain of its weight, worth about three-half pence. The estimated "life" of English sovereigns and half-sovereigns is about eighteen years.

IN REPLY to Sir George Campbell the Marquis of Hartington stated that the mortality for the year 1878-9 in the gaols of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Punjaub, and the Central Provinces ranged from eight to twelve per cent., being eight per cent. in Bengal and twelve in the Punjaub. His attention had already been directed to the mortality, amongst other matters, of Indian gaols, and he had communicated by telegram with the Viceroy, and was now awaiting the answer to that despatch. In the meantime he had requested a committee of the Indian Council to investigate the returns which were already in their possession. It will be seen from this statement that the rate of mortality had risen in all Indian Jails, and that it was due chiefly to the new diet scale of the Prison Conference. But the matter has come to light from the voluntary action of the Bengal Government.

A PLOT to assassinate the entire Russian Imperial Family has been discovered. Sixty persons, some of high rank, were in the plot. On the evening of July 27th a boat succeeded in passing the cordon of guard ships on its way to the Imperial residence at Peterhoff, but it was stopped by the police. The apprehension at Belgrade of a man named Grunberg, the husband of the Princess Galitzin, and of a female Nihilist, has led to the discovery that they had been ordered by the Revolutionists at Geneva to return to St. Petersburg and murder the Sovereign.

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

The following para is going the round of the papers. Her Majesty the Queen is no friend of what are sometimes called women's rights. It is stated on good authority that at the preliminary meeting of the executive committee of the recent International Medical Congress on the question of qualified lady medical practitioners being admitted, as has been usual at previous Congresses, the majority were rather in favour of such precedent being followed, but they were overruled by Sir Willian Jenner, who declared that he was empowered to remove the name of the Queen as patron of the Congress if lady doctors were admitted to the medical meetings.

THE state of the crops and weather in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is thus summarized: General rain throughout the provinces. Crops everywhere good, but damaged by excessive rain in up-country districts. Slight fever in Allahabad and Bareilly; otherwise health good. Prices stationary or falling. Cattle-disease continues in Kamaon and has appeared in Jhansi.

THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh number 205, and the staff in charge of them includes one Assistant Apothecary, 49 Assistant Surgeons, 139 Hospital Assistants, 29 Native Doctors, and 1 Compounder, or 210 in all. The amount spent by Government for the support of the dispensaries was Rs. 208,669; from municipal funds Rs. 39,661 and from local subscriptions and other receipts Rs. 117,706 The North West Government does not grudge the State expenditure.

TWO UNOPENED Egyptian pyramids have been lately discovered and opened. The walls of the chambers are covered with inscriptions which will add much to our knowledge of the religious opinions of the people of the period when they were erected. The royal Serophagi have been found in both and in one of them at least the mummy of the builder of the pyramid. The names of the builders were Pepi and Horemsuf of the sixth dynasty.

MR. WILFRID S. BLUNT, in a paper contributed to the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*, on the "Census of the Muhammadan World," estimates the total number of Muhammdans at 175 millions, and he subdivides them into four sects, as follows:—The Sunites or orthodox Muhammadans 145,000,000. The Shiites Sect of Ali 15,000,000. The Adabites (Abadhiyeh) 7,000,000; The Wahabites 8,000,000. The number of Muhammadans in India who are British subjects, he estimates at 40 millions.

It is announced that a very delightful trip round the world is being arranged by a party of gentlemen who have chartered the Ceylon steamer, formerly in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Messrs. Grindlay and Co. are agents for the vessel, and the cost of the trip is fixed at £500, which sum will include every possible requirement. The steamer will start on October 15, and will be back at Southampton in July, 1882. In ancient times the Indians used to charter commercial and travelling parties in this way. Why are they not revived in these days?

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

KING KALAKUA it would seem was the subject of an unfortunate escapade at Vienna. His Majesty one Sunday evening, after a round of official sight-seeing under the guidance of Field Marshal Teller, thought he would see a little more of the city, and accordingly sallied out *incognitta*, visiting one of the lower dancing halls on the Prater. Here he mingled with the company, which was not very select, and presently joined in the dancing, having as a partner one of the fair Jezebels who haunt the place. After a round or two of dancing Kalakua was recognised; and the fact becoming generally known, the other couples stopped dancing, leaving his Majesty in the middle of the floor with his partner. The King's naturally shy and retiring disposition did not enable him to appreciate this mark of attention, and he abruptly left the room amid shouting and derisive cries of "Bravo Kalakua; you are a real king." His Majesty's perambulations were better managed in Calcutta.

AN INTERESTING OFFICIAL RETURN recently published shows that the total number of enrolled volounteers in India on the 1st December, 1880, was 8,734, of whom 6,950 were efficients. The corps which return the largest proportion of efficients are those connected with Railway.

THE VALUE OF SULPHURIC ACID as a prophylactic against cholera seems to be somewhat shaken by the late experience of the Lahore Lunatic Asylum. This institution was divided into two sections, one in which the prophylactic was tried and in the other of which no preventive was used. The result was distinctly unfavorable to the first named section, whilst the latter is said to have enjoyed complete immunity from the disease.

A CONVENTION OF Irish societies for the propagation of Fenianism has been held at Chicago. The members agreed to the general principle that the existing Government in England must be replaced by a federation between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; that America must annex Canada: that Australia must be made independent; that an English Republic must be formed in South Africa; and that India must be incited to pay no taxes for the support of British Institutions. What next and next?

THE CENSUS returns show a grand total of population for all India of 252,000,000. Figures amounting to 218,000,000 can be compared with previous censuses, and show an increase of 6·2 per cent. But in some provinces apparent large increases may be due to the inaccuracy of previous enumerations. Provincial totals are—Bengal, 68,800,000; Assam, 4,800,000; Madras, 30,800,000; Bombay, 13,900,000; Ditto Native States, 6,900,000; Sindh, 2,400,000; North-West Provinces, 32,600,000; ditto Native States, 700,000; Oudh, 11,400,000; British Punjab, 18,700,000; Native ditto, 3,800,000; Central Provinces, 11,500,000; Berar, 2,600,000; British Burmah, 3,700,000; Mysore, 4,100,000; Rajpootana, 11,000,000; Central India, 9,200,000; Hyderabad, 9,100,000. The total makes males 123,000,000, females 118,000,000. The provincial increases per cent. as compared with previous censuses, are as follows:—Bengal, 10; Assam, 19; Sindh, 10; North-West, 6; Oudh, 1; Punjab, 7; Central Provinces, 25; Berar, 20; Burmah, 35. The decreases are—Madras, 2·4 per cent; Bombay, ·3; Mysore, 17.

A CORRESPONDENT at Gurpar in the east suburbs of Calcutta sends us a wailing account of municipal neglect of that part of the suburbs: "These suburbs," he writes, "border Calcutta and are respectably and thickly inhabited. We pay taxes regularly and our assessment is pretty heavy but we derive no benefit from the municipality. Fever and other zymotic diseases are committing terrible ravages—there is not a house which has not at least two bed-ridden people and there is scarcely a house which does not mourn the loss of two or three inmates. Compared with this suburban town the bustees of Calcutta are paradises—they have such fine roads, arrangements for the removal of sweeping are so excellent and such a copious supply of

good water." Why does not our correspondent join the Rate-payers' Association and agitate the grievances of his ward through them?

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last Monday week the receipt of a Bengali work entitled *Bhrantibinode*, being a collection of essays by Babu Kaliprosunno Ghose, Manager of the Bhawal Estate and Editor of the *Bandhub*, a high class Bengali monthly published at Dacca. These essays originally appeared in the *Bandhub*, and have been now reproduced in a more permanent form with additions and alterations. We have derived great pleasure from a perusal of this work. There are many passages at once piquant and racy and give expression to thoughts and ideas pregnant with meaning. Perhaps the matter and manner are a little too high for the ordinary reader, but to the studious and thoughtful the Essays will be pleasant reading.

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

WE COMMEND to the notice of the educational authorities and others interested in vernacular education Pundit Surjanarain Chatterjea's *Assu Ankabodhuk* or easily comprehensible arithmetic in Bengali. It combines the advantages of the English and Bengali methods of treating the principles of the rules of arithmetic in all its branches. The furmulæ verses of the Bengali Croker, Subhankur, have been most lucidly set forth and their application explained. The tables of Indian and English weights and measures are full and the current signs expressive of the denominations of native weights and measures have been given. Each rule is illustrated by copious examples. The book has been priced very low—Re. 1-4 annas for an octavo treatise of 380 pages.

A PUBNA correspondent writes: "It is raining dogs and cats here for the last two or three nights (30th and 31st August). An atrocious murder was perpetrated here (31 August) last night. A boy of 15, servant to a shop-keeper, was sleeping in his master's shop and was found murdered next morning. No cause of this atrocity can be traced. Pubna city is without a police guard at night, the chowkidars have all been withdrawn from this work by the present District Superintendent of Police and made to guard his own residence. People here feel very insecure."

A CORRESPONDENT for himself and his fellow-villagers of Simlyepara, Paikpara and Beerpara complains of the miserable condition of the roads passing through these important villages in the north suburbs of Calcutta, and also of tanks which he says have never been cleared since their excavation and are in a horrid state. What are the Ward Commissioners about?

THE GOVERNMENT of India have recently sanctioned a proposal made by the Madras Government that country spirits supplied by contractors for Government purposes should be exempted from the payment of excise duty, on the understanding that special measures will be taken to prevent any fraud on the revenues This may be done by requiring contractors to produce within a special period, a certificate from the officer in charge of the department for which the liquor is intended stating the exact quantity accepted by the Department out of each consignment, the contractor being made liable to pay duty on the full quantity of each consignment in the event of his failing to produce the required certificate, and also to pay duty on any unaccepted balance.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

WE LEARN from a correspondent that an Association has been formed with its head-quarters at 6 Bhowanichurn Dutt's Lane, for the purpose of bringing about an amalgamation of the Rarhi and Barendra sects of Brahmins residing in Bengal by promoting inter marriage between them. Its first meeting was held on the 3rd instant in which several educated young men took part.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPORE correspondent sends us the following:

Mr. Showers, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, having been attacked by the epidemic has left Krishnaghur on sick leave. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Nuddea Dn. has removed himself with his family from Krishnaghur to Kistogunge a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway above Bugoola. It is rumoured that the European residents of Krishnaghur contemplate sending their families down to Calcutta. Baboo Judoonath Chatterji, a distinguished pleader has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Krishnaghur Municipality. This election has given great satisfaction and the Baba is acting in a manner fully deserving the confidence which the people repose in him. He is doing the work of Health-Officer by visiting confectionery shops and warning the owner as to the selection of the viands they offer for sale. It will conduce to the convenience of the people and increase postal revenue if a letter box were placed at Mugjarparah which is about a mile from the Gossain Durgapore Post Office. Letters and papers are delivered at Magurah late in the evening. This inconvenience might be obviated if the runner, attached to the Balshia Post Office who has very little work and papers, be charged with the delivery of letters at Magurah.

IT APPEARS from an official report published in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* that the total value of the works of public utility constructed by private individuals in Bengal in the year 1880 was Rs. 2,72,645,-11-4, of which Rs. 4800 were spent on 3 tanks, Rs. 10700 on 10 roads, Rs. 39,625-6-9 on 18 bridges, Rs. 1246-1-11 on 3 embankments or bunds, Rs. 1,65,848-3-6 on 148 wells, Rs. 18,409-2-9 on 51 masonry ghats and Rs. 28,536-6-0 on petty works costing less than Rs. 200 each. The largest sums spent on works were, Sarun, Rs. 61,4000; Rungpore Rs. 35,750; Nuddea, Rs. 20,362; Hooghly Rs. 13,843; Rajshye, Rs. 19,166; Julpigoree, Rs.9,421; 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 8,500; Mymensing, Rs. 8365. The expenditure in others ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000.

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

With reference to the case of Kumar Upendranath Deb, that appeared in the *Patriot* of the 22nd instant just to hand I beg to solicit your attention to the decision of Justices Ainslie and Broughton of the Calcutta High Court in the matter of the petition of Horosundori Chowdrani reported in the Indian Law Report for January 1879, page 21, which distinctly authorized the Magistrates to issue commission in regard to examination of Pardanashin women in criminal cases. The fifth or the latest edition of Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code does not contain this ruling because that edition passed through the press in November 1875.

MR. FISHER of Meerut has filed a complaint against Mr. Fanthome and Pundit Gungaram for defamation. The defendants applied to the High Court for transfer of the case on the ground that the Magistrate trying it was a subordinate of Mr Fisher. Mr. Justice Straight, it is stated, has ordered that Mr. Muir, the Joint-Magistrate, should hold the preliminary enquiry and commit the case to the High Court for trial. This order of the High Court as might be expected has given general satisfaction.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government contemplates a further postal reform. The scheme which the Postmaster-General has in view, provides for the reduction of the rate, in the case of papers weighing less than three tolahs, to one quarter anna postage. The limit 3 tolahs has been fixed by estimates that have been made as to the average weights of the various Indian newspapers, English and Native. The weights of English newspapers vary from 8 to 4 *tolahs*. The Native papers are, as far as the vast majority are concerned, under 3 *tolahs* in weight. So the object of the move is to benefit the Vernacular Press. All honor to Lord Ripon!

WE HAVE received a communication from a rate-payer of Barahanagar, who apparently takes some interest in the municipal affairs of his Town, complaining bitterly of the laches of the local Municipality. He complains of both the sanitary condition of the town and its Police arrangements. As regards the latter our correspondent says: "The condition of the Police is so inefficient that we have ceased to place any confidence upon it for the security of our lives and properties. In some quarters the inhabitants themselves have been obliged to form themselves into a body of patrols for keeping watch and ward over their parts of the town." As for the conservancy of the town the writer says: "If it rains for a few days in the way it is doing now, there will not be left a house standing for the municipality to assess. All drains and outlets are choked up and not a drop of water runs out. What a prospect for an approaching malarious epidemic! If want of funds be any excuse, it cannot at the present time hold water since the abstraction of Rs. 6000 by a clerk and collecting sircar is an undeniable proof of its superabundance. By the bye who will be held responsible for this loss"? Some of the roads are utterly neglected. For instance for the last five years hope has been held out to take in hand the Kamarhati road, but nothing has been done up to date. We hope Mr. Lyall will personally look into the state of things in the North Suburban Municipality.

THERE was a diabolical murder committed at Jorasanko on Wednesday last. A poor unfortunate was murdered at dead of night by an up-country man who carried away her jewels and valuables. Great credit is due to Police Inspector Okhoykumar Mookerjea for the skill and energy he has shewn in identifying and arresting the culprit.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy gave a farewell dinner to Sir Alfred Lyall. The *Pioneer* says that only 18 persons were present. Lord Lytton would have given much greater *eclat* to the occasion. But Lord Ripon is any thing but sensational.

A RUMOUR reaches us to the effect that there have been some passages-at-arms between Mr. Plowden the Census Commissioner, and Mr. Beverley in charge of the Calcutta census, and that the Lieutenant-Governor has felt it his duty to come to the protection of his own officer. Mr. Plowden, it is said thinks that Mr. Beverley has gone on the wrong track.

THE PIONEER on Mr. Stokes:

Our "Eminent Jurist" began his career as a member of Council by attempting to perpetrate a departmental job so scandalous that it was crushed by a timely exposure of his intentions in these columns. Attention thus called to it, the Viceroy interposed, and the contemplated appointment was forbidden. No wonder Mr. Stokes dislikes the Indian Press.

He can see and travel in one direction only, like a frog on a lecturer's table with portions of the brain removed, which can hop on as merrily as ever, but has lost consciousness of dangers which beset his path; so Mr. Stokes can make laws, but he cannot realize their collateral bearings.

Poor Mr. Stokes, will he never learn to combine with his unexampled proficiency in Irish, some of that worldly common sense and discretion which guards most officials of his rank from hurting themselves so badly as he does sometimes with the shillelahs they flourish in the faces of their foes?

Mr. Stokes is a closet scholar, and he does not understand the outside world.

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. SHIRLEY DEAKIN thus writes to the *Pioneer apropos* of the *Northbrook Indian Society*:

It seems that the present is a favourable time for wealthy Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen to make some religious provision for their young countrymen in England, and to seriously consider whether some organised scheme for imparting religious instruction, according to the faiths of their fathers, should not be provided for their young men in England.

The Northbrook Indian Society, of course, cannot be expected, consisting largely as it does, of Christian gentlemen, to take the initiative in such a matter; but why should not native society provide men of culture who are suited to undertake the religious gui dance and instruction of their young men, and to find funds for building handsome mosques and temples at each of the great seats of learning.

Yes, plant Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques in the heart of Oxford and Cambridge! Not a bad idea!

THERE IS spirit in Bombay. The Bombay papers contain the following advertisement:

We, the undersigned members of a Special Committee appointed by the general body of the native Piece-goods merchants of Bombay hereby intimate that we have arranged, through Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., London to ship all the goods which we have purchased or may purchase by a line, the first steamer of which will leave Liverpool on or about the 10th instant, subsequent steamers calling at Glasgow, and we trust that the various mercantile firms, through whom we are in the habit of purchasing goods, will aid us in carrying out the arrangement made.

The advertisement is signed by 36 native firms, and is intended to meet the combination of ship owners, under which the rates of freight at Bombay have been recently raised to 60*s*. per ton. We hope this combination will teach the ship-owners a wholesome lesson.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of cash balances at the Government Treasuries on the last day of August 1881:

				Rs.
1879	...	...	...	15,59,13,000
1880	...	...	...	12,64,69,000
1881	...	...	...	13,93,87,000

THE BOMBAY Government, says the *Indian Spectator*, is not wanting in practical diplomacy. Major Reeves managed to make himself obnoxious to the subjects of Kutch—so much so that 20,000 of the ryots and others threatened to leave their home in a body rather than put up with Major Reeves' revenue vagaries. At this stage the Government, we are told, to save the credit of their own nominee and to relieve Kutch of his oppressive presence, promoted Major Reeves to the Political command of Kolahpore. This is clever by half. We pity Kolapore!

THERE WERE 208 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd September of which 23 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 68 from fevers, 17 from bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents, 7 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 9 from spleen diseases, 34 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, 56 died between the ages of 15 days old and under and above 15 days and under one year; 29 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 29·7.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, September 5th.—Reports from Kandahar, dated the first, say that the Amir was believed to have reached Kelat, and Aziz Khan Jaldak, Ayub Khan's advanced detatchments on the Kelat road have been recalled, and his entire army is now encamped under Kandahar. An engagement was expected within the week near Kandahar.

7th.—Reports from Kandahar, dated the 3rd instant, say that a messenger arrived on the 2nd from Kelat-i-Ghilzai with news that the Amir is there with five or six regiments of infantry, five of Cavalry, twelve guns, and a large body of Militia, Horse and Foot. Shamsuddin had arrived there from Kandahar. Shamsuddin had by the Amir's orders, summoned Sirdar Ghulam Mohi-Uddin, son of Rohndil Khan who had started from Kandahar accordingly. Ayub still holds the road half way to Kelat-i-Ghilzai where the Amir is strengthening the fortifications. Ayub's exactions from the merchants are said to continue. The people of Kandahar are much afraid of being plundered by the Amir's army, and are consequently preparing for defence. From Peshawar the road is reported safe up to Jellalabad.

8th.—It is reported from Kelat through Chaman that the Amir reached Kelat on the 1st and proposed marching towards Kandahar on the 4th. Ayubs Governor at Arghestan was said to be selling off the revenue grain prepatory to taking refuge in Kandahar.

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9th.—It is reported from Kandahar that dissensions have been fostered between the Ghilzais and Duranis, and that the latter are taking Ayub's side.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report of the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1880-81. 2. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India. Part II. 3. The London Statesman for August 1881. 4. A Text-Book of Indian Botany. By W. H. Greig, Lecturer on Botany in Hooghly, Part II. 5. Report on the Sanitary Administration of British Burmah for 1880. 6. The Master and His Domestic Servant. The ordinary monthly contract with reference to the Indian Contract Act. By G. C. Scouce, Barrister-at-law and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. 7. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XIV. Part 3. 1881. 8. The Inventor's Record and Industrial Guardian for August, 1881. 9. A Case of Acute Poisoning by Oxide of Lead. By Assistant Surgeon Kanyelal Dey, Rai Bahadur. 10. The Effects of Periodical Revision of the Land Tax in India. By John Dacosta. 11. John Dickenson & Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing Paper, types &c., for September 1881. 12. The Aborigines' Friend for August, 1881. 13. The Proceedings of the July meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association. 14. Suddursana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. 5, July, 1881. 15. Proceedings of the 3rd annual meeting of the Calcutta Hurry Bhukti Sobha. 16. Assu Ankobodhok or the easily comprehensible arithmetic in Bengali. By Suryanarain Chatterjea. 17. The Life of Monica. By Chundermohun Christian. 18. Nolini—a Bengali monthly for Srabun 1288 B. E.

WE HAVE received a communication from the Government of Bengal from which we learn that referring to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 8th August last *in re* Ramlal Barman, who had been sentenced by the Northern Division Magistrate to two months' simple imprisonment for demanding an illegal gratification of Rs. 1-4 from a Pleader, the Lieutenant-Governor made an enquiry into the case, and the result of the enquiry is that all the facts stated by us are substantiated except this, that Ramlal took the commission not for the benefit of the Romani bearers for whom he acted but for his own. Of course this fact, which was not mentioned to us, alters the color of the case, but we still think that as the man was not a professional touter, the ends of justice would have been met by the infliction of a fine. The Lieutenant-Governor was petitioned on the subject, but His Honor has declined to interfere.

WE ARE glad to learn that the rage of the epidemic fever in the district of Nuddea has abated.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Government telegrams intimating that the Egyptian Board of Health has imposed 14 days' quarantine at Moses Well on vessels from Aden and other Red Sea ports except Suez. Days of voyage to reckon as quarantine provided vessels are healthy.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, September 5.—A serious riot has occurred at Limerick in which the Police fired on the rioters, wounding fifteen.

6th.—The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that M. Roustan has informed the French Government that the Bey of Tunis, in pursuance of orders from the Sultan, is supporting and inciting rebellion, and that the deposition of the Bey and the occupation of Tunis by the French is absolutely necessary. Doctor Birdwood, of the Indian Museum, has been knighted.

6th.—The paragraph published by the *Morning Post* to-day respecting the Bey of Tunis and the French Government, has been semi-officially denied in Paris. Sir Charles Dilke, who is now in Paris, has conferred with M. Tirard, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It is believed that the subject of their conferring was in connexion with negotiations for a new treaty of commerce.

7th.—Advices from Ireland state that numerous collisions continually take place between the Police and the people. The Police are accused of brutal conduct during the late serious riots at Limerick, and a public enquiry into their conduct is demanded.

8th.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to blow up the Magazine at Castlebar Barracks. Mr. Dickson, the Liberal candidate, has been elected by a narrow majority for Tyrone over the Conservative candidate. A Parnellite, who was the candidate, was defeated by a very large majority.

New York, September 4th.—News from Arizona states that General Carr and 117 officers and men, forming a cavalry detachment of the United States army, have been massacred by Indian. The Indians scouts have mutinied, and a general rising of the Indians is feared.

6th.—President Garfield has been removed from Washington to Longbranch without injury.

6th.—Later advices from Arizona show that the first accounts of the disaster to Carr's detachment were much exaggerated. It is now stated that General Carr is not dead and is expected back into Mauritius with the bulk of his forces, only eleven of whom have, as far as is yet known, been killed.

Paris September 7th.—M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, speaking at Honfleur, expressed hopes that France would conclude Commercial Treaties with most of the European States. M. Gambetta has made a speech in favour of free trade.

Constantinople, September 8th.—Negotiations are progressing favorably between the Porte and the Foreign bondholders, a council of whom, it has been decided, shall control indirect taxes.

Berlin, September 8th.—In consequence of an outbreak of cholera at Agna (sic), the National *Zeitung* demands the appointment of an international sanitary commission.

Dantzic, September 9th.—The Czar, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs met the Emperor of Germany, the Imperial Prince, and Prince Bismarck on board the Russian Imperial Yacht to-day. The party afterwards landed at Dantzic. The Prussian Government intends introducing a Bill to restore their legation at the Vatican.

Cairo, September 9th.—This afternoon 4,000 Egyptian troops with 30 guns surrounded the Khedive's palace and demanded the dismissal of the present ministry; also that a constitution should be granted and the Egyptian army increased to 18,000 men. The Khedive, who negotiated with them through the Foreign Consuls, finally complied with their demands. Cheriff Pacha is appointed president of the Council of Ministers.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 14th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 15th Inst., at 7½ P. M.,
Subject: Sun.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 16th Inst, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Heat; its Nature and Sources.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C. on Saturday, the 17th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Antimony, Bismuth, and Tin.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1881.

THE LORDS ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

ONE of the grandest Parliamentary debates it has been our good fortune to read of late is that in the House of Lords on the Irish Land Bill. It shews that the debating power of the Upper House is far superior to that of the Lower House, although the latter still counts a Gladstone and a Bright among its ornaments. The Ministerial side was, however, not so well represented as the Opposition. Of the several excellent speeches delivered on the occasion, three were by far the best, viz. those of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lytton and the Duke of Argyll. Indian speakers will do well to study them. Whether as oratorical displays or as bold and fearless expositions of opinion they were models in their way. The logic of the Marquis of Salisbury was simply excruciating. His Lordship thus characterized the character of the Bill: "Now, for the first time, an enormous change is introduced into the relations between landlord and tenant. The tenants all over Ireland are to be authorized to sell for money that which they never bought (cheers), and which the noble lord who has just sat down would persuade us has grown in some manner out of the soil, and can be made over to the tenant without sacrifice on the part of anybody else's interest in the matter. (Hear, hear.) No doubt wonderful things are done in Ireland, and Ireland is a wonderful country, but I defy any one who pays attention to the multiplication table to show that without cheating in giving this to the tenant nothing is taken from the landlord or from the man whose property is dealt with." The new Bill it is said simply confirms and extends the Ulster custom. Lord Salisbury thus refuted this argument: "An essential part of that custom was that the landlord remained behind with absolute domination over all the transactions that might take place. If the price given in the sale of the tenancy was excessive, the landlord might interfere; if the tenant was objectionable the landlord might prevent him coming upon the estate. If the rent was too low the landlord might raise it; the landlord always had absolute power in the background, whatever custom might prevail. Whatever traditions might induce him to waive rights in favour of the tenant, there he was the master. I think it is an utter misrepresentation of the Bill to represent it as conferring the custom of Ulster on the rest of Ireland, because the custom of Ulster had, as an integral and necessary part, the dominating power of the landlord." The noble Marquis called the Bill "predatory legislation." His Lordship said: "Men of large property may afford to live in Ireland, but those who deal with the land as a matter of business will not expose more of their property than they can help to the risks of this predatory legislation." Lord Lytton was more rhetorical and historical. His Lordship uttered some of the finest sentences in English. At the outset His Lordship said: "I make this protest on a threefold ground. In the first place, I think it is a revolutionary concession to the threats of rebellion, and it is a concession which never would have been required if timely steps had been taken to protect the unity of the kingdom and the rights of property and of person. (Hear, hear). In the next place, I am sure this Bill will fail to secure the only result which could possibly justify its introduction—namely, the pacification of Ireland. And in the third place, it is a step, and it is a long step, to a course which cannot lead to any other issue than a dissolution of the nation on the one hand or a civil war on the other."

His Lordship thus denounced the one-sided and coercive character of the Bill. The argument for the Bill, his Lordship said, rests on something like this line of reasoning:

"We are Irish, you are English; or we are Catholics, you are Protestants. Therefore we hate you; and therefore, to appease our hatred, you must give us your land or your money." My lords, in reason, in justice, in common sense, in everything except intimidation, that is no argument at all, unless this also is an argument:—"I am poor and you are rich, therefore stand and deliver." It is the argument used by highwaymen in all ages. It is the argument addressed to the Jews in the middle ages, often with great effect; and, my lords, I am ashamed to say that, if you put aside all phraseology and mystification, it is in truth and in fact the only intelligible argument in favour of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) In my own mind there is no doubt how such an argument ought to be answered; but if it is to be accepted or entertained for a moment allow me, at least, to remind the House of the extent to which this argument may be carried. I do hope that the people of this country, and especially every one who has anything to lose, will take it carefully to heart, what is to-day the fate of the landlord may be tomorrow the fate of the capitalist.

His Lordship delivered a grand peroration. After quoting Mr. Sergeant Dowse that the Land Bill of 1870 would give Ireland happiness, prosperity and unity, His Lordship thus burst forth:

My lords, how have these glowing predictions been fulfilled? (Hear, hear.) Where is the happiness, where the prosperity of Ireland? In harvests which cannot be reaped, rents which cannot be collected, and wares which cannot be sold. (Hear, hear.) What are the trophies of your great remedial legislation? Menaced home; mangled herds and flocks; murdered men; the more and more openly and violently expressed impatience of the majority of the Irish population to be altogether rid of English rule; and the shamefully ineffectual administration of a very severe Coercion Bill. (Hear, hear.) Where, too, is the unity of the Irish people? In the files of a league openly organized for resistance to law. And there also I think we shall find, in all its force, the fell spirit of ascendency. (Hear, hear.) Meanwhile the authors of a legislation, which has resulted in this wretched state of things, sit there unabashed on their Ministerial benches, and apparently comfort themselves with the reflection that force is no remedy. But, my lords, your remedies have had no force, and you are now, after all your abortive messages of peace, strengthening to an extent, unprecedented in time of peace the military garrison of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) My lords, what confidence can we possibly repose in the capacity of physicians whose drugs we know to be compounded of the most nauseous and suspicious ingredients unused by the faculty, when we thus find that their diagnosis has been wrong from beginning to end, and that all their previous prescriptions have only aggravated by a series of inflammatory palliatives, the disorder intrusted to their treatment? (A laugh.) Really, in these circumstances, the cheerful confidence of Her Majesty's Ministers appears to me appalling. Another Bill or two of this kind will put an end to the present class of Irish landlords. When they are gone, what will be left in Ireland? A mass of peasant proprietors who for generations have been hating you intensely, and who will then regard England as a foreign country whose power and whose purpose they have already foiled, defeated, and humiliated. By what messages of peace, or what measures of coercion, will you exercise any control over their passions or their proceedings? I cannot too strongly protest against the only principle which has consistently pervaded the course of Irish legislation since 1869.

The Duke of Argyll dealt out blows with an ironhand. His Lordship said: "What, then, is the object of the measure? It has these main objects. First of all, it is to empower three very respectable gentlemen to dictate the price of land all over a great country inhabited by 5,000,000 of men. In the second place, it is to

enable every tenant in Ireland to sell that which may not be his own by law, by custom, or by equity." Again: "Now, this is the principle of the Bill—that three private gentlemen, I believe of the highest character and attainment, are enabled at the instance of either of the two parties to settle what shall be the hiring price of land. Now, these are provisions, one of which is eminently ridiculous, and the other eminently unjust. (Cheers.) The power of valuing land by this means all over Ireland is eminently ridiculous, and the power of sale given to every one is eminently unjust. It is not necessary to be an inhabitant of Jupiter or Saturn to see the absurdity of the one and the injustice of the other." His Grace discussed the three F's *seriatim* in sledge-hammer style, and in touching upon the right of sale thus remarked:

The Prime Minister has said that the law of assignment is a law which is rooted in the law of Europe. Therefore, we ought to give universal right of sale. It may be perfectly true that the right of assignment is so rooted in the law. But there is another right equally rooted in all systems of European law, and that is the right of the landlord not to accept the assignee. Is it not obvious that one right is as well established as the other? My lords, neither my conscience nor my reason will allow me to accept that statement of the Prime Minister as conclusive of the matter. With regard to the general effect of this Bill in Ireland, I have serious apprehensions. I think, now that it has been proposed by a powerful Government to put this morsel into the mouths of the tenantry, it will be almost impossible to get it out again. I am firmly of the conviction that it will lead to the entire ceasing of landlords' improvements in Ireland. My lords, I am bound to say—it is frankly admitted by the Bessborough Commission. They say that the universal right of sale interferes with the sentiment of ownership; and upon the sentiment of ownership depends the inclination of the landlords to improve their land. I have no doubt, therefore, that after the passing of this Bill, unless great modifications be made in it, there will be a complete and absolute cessation of all landlords' improvements, and a more mischievous effect it would be difficult to conceive. You are depriving all the landlords of Ireland of their privileges, and you are releasing them from their duties. (Hear, hear.) Now, my lords, such is my opinion of the General character of this Bill on its own merits apart from its political significance.

His Lordship thus concluded:

I cannot help smiling at the adulation which has been lavished upon it by a large portion of the supporters of the Government as a great act of constructive policy by a Liberal Government; and this of a Bill which places absolutely in the hands of a triumvirate the destinies of the whole of Ireland. My lords, is this the acme of wisdom? My lords, I cannot doubt for a moment that the Government has been driven to this Bill, as we are driven to it, by circumstances of external pressure. The Government has been driven to have recourse to a somewhat rude and course expedient worthy of a despotic Government, and wondered at by every civilized nation in Europe. (Cheers.)

Before I sit down I have a word to say with regard to the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) I hope that nothing I have said will induce any feeling on the part of any portion of the Irish people that I feel, or that any one in this House feels, harshly towards them. I have myself Irish blood in my veins—not merely that we came from Ireland some thousand years ago (a laugh), but recently I have had personal and near connexion with Ireland. I admire the many great qualities of the Irish people. I admire and respect their domestic virtues. Many of the evils of their lot have been developments of unfortunate political circumstances. But I say this, it is high time to tell the people of Ireland that no people can prosper who, like many of the tenants in that country—I am afraid thousands of them—have recently been doing, plead poverty as an excuse for fraud. (Cheers.)

The speeches of the three noble Lords shew that whatever the shortcomings of the present English nobility, they have by no means deteriorated in intellect or eloquence.

THE NEW PUBLIC WORKS POLICY.

SINCE the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown our Government has always professed to encourage private enterprise, but practically little had been done except the sale of waste lands in Assam for a song, which have served to enrich not a few of our public servants. But nothing had been done in the way of encouraging the execution of public works such as railways and canals by private capitalists. The Muttra-and-Hathras Railway in the North-Western Provinces and the Himalayan Railway in Bengal are the only two undertakings which we can call to mind as having been executed by private enterprise. But neither the public nor the Government had shewn much anxiety to undertake or foster works of this kind. At any rate there was no sign given by British capitalists to work in this line. Evidently they did not understand India, and had not much confidence in its administration. It was left to Major Baring to disabuse their minds, and to instil confidence where there was doubt, if not distrust. Were it not for his personal influence, we doubt whether the Rothschilds would have come forward at all, and it is a matter of national congratulation that these millionaires, who rule the money-market of Europe, have directed their attention to India. It is true that the capital they propose to invest in Indian undertakings at present is very limited, hardly worth their venture, but something is better than nothing, and when they have once made a start, it may be fairly assumed that they will go on if they find the employment of capital in India really profitable. Our readers are probably aware that the money-market in England generally follows a big name; of course companies can be got up in London by any enterprising person, but it is one thing to issue a prospectus under the auspices of a firm like the Rothschilds, when every investor knows that he can rely on the absolute accuracy of the statements made in the prospectus, and quite another thing to issue a prospectus fathered by mere speculators, who but too often after eating the oyster leave the shell to the shareholders. We need hardly say that such "promoters" of public undertakings will not do for India. We cannot therefore feel sufficiently grateful to Major Baring for enlisting the co-operation and sympathy of the Rothschilds in the execution of public works in India. It is an unreasoning jealousy which inveighs against the Finance Minister for inviting outsiders in India. We should certainly encourage local capital, but in the first place we doubt whether sufficient capital is available in India for large works, and in the second place native capitalists are not likely to be content with 5 per cent profits. We have discussed the subject in another article, and endeavoured to shew that the reliance placed upon native capital for the construction of Railways is mistaken. We do not say that no one will come forward, but we do say that the number of capitalists, who have the means and will to invest their money in Railway undertakings, is very limited. Major Baring has, therefore, done a real service to the country by inviting British capitalists. Native capitalists, who are willing to come forward, should certainly be encouraged, but we fear they will not work single-handed—they will work only in conjunction with Europeans. We are glad to learn that in future Major Baring will make it a condition with projectors to issue subscription-lists simultaneously in England and in India.

In our last issue we commented on the terms conceded to the Central Bengal Railway Company. We took exception to some of them, but we approved of them generally. Let us once more analyse the terms. (1) Under the old guarantee system the land was given free. So it is under the new contract. But as regards this we disagree in one particular. We do not see why the State should be made to purchase land for the Company out of the revenues. There could be no objection to the Government giving to the Company the land already in its possession free of cost, but it is one thing to make a free gift of what the State already possesses, and another thing to go to expense for making the gift. It is true that the mails and troops within a certain limit will be carried by the Railways free of charge, but the franchise ought to cover that charge, (2.) Under the old guarantee system the amount of capital to be expended was practically unlimited. Under the new contract it is limited to 1¼ millions. This is an important provision, for any one who is conversant with railway construction knows the tendency of a capital account to grow, *particularly* if a Government guarantee is tacked on to it. In the present case if it grow beyond 1¼ millions it will be at the expense of the company, not at that of the State. (3.) Under the old guarantee system the shareholders received a guarantee of 5 per cent. for an indefinite period. Under the contract they receive 4 per cent. until the railway is completed, and the maximum time allowed for its completion is 5 years. Moreover, the provision that the Government is to get half profits over 5 per cent. until the interest advanced is reimbursed is sure, sooner or later, to bring this money back again into the Treasury. (4.) Under the guarantee system the Government had the right of purchase after a certain period—varying in different cases—at the average price of the stock for three years previous to the termination of the contract. If we look at the present prices of the Eastern Bengal or S. P. and D. Railway we find that this provision is likely to cost us respectively £150 and £130 a share. Under the new contract we have the right of purchase at £125, and we may fairly assume that the market value of the shares 30 years hence will be much more than that. It is, however, due to Major Baring to say that he did not agree to the limited guarantee of interest we have mentioned, but the Secretary of State decided otherwise. The great object was, however, to make a start, and as we said last week if it was essential to secure the offer of the company by making this concession, we would waive our objection. The publication of the correspondence between the Central Bengal Railway and the Government has placed the transaction before the public in a clear light. So long as the public had not seen the correspondence, they had groped in the dark, and it was not a matter of wonder that doubts and suspicions were freely cast about. But those doubts and suspicions have now been set at rest. The public now see that the move has been made in the true interests of India, and if it should succeed in drawing British capital and enterprise to India, it will mark a new epoch in the history of material improvement in this country. Major Baring deserves our best thanks for initiating the movement.

OVER-LEGISLATION.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the East India Company's Charter in 1853 described the Indian Legislative Council a "Standing Committee of changes." In those days there was no separate Legislative Council; all legislative work was done by the Executive Council of the Governor-General, being guided chiefly by the Law Member. Even then Lord Ellenborough, who was an ex-Governor-General, complained of the mischievous activity of the Legislative Council. What would His Lordship have said if he had been now living and had seen the changes wrought by the Legislative Councils of India? On the renewal of the Company's Charter a Legislative Council was established for all India, which passed under the name of Lord Dalhousie's Council. This Council was composed of members of the executive Council of the Governor-General, two Judges of the late Supreme Court, and four provincial members. Although there were then no non-official members in the Council, the work done by that Council was certainly the best on record. The multiplication of the old Council into four assemblies and the association of non-official members both European and native have not at all improved matters. The non-official members merely serve as buffers. The mischief to the country has been however immense. These Councils in order to justify their existence must work, and their work serves to illustrate the moral of Æsop's fable—what is sport to them is death to others. The Law Member of the Governor-General's Council holds the portfolio of legislation. Ambition is natural to man, and since the establishment of the new Council it has been the ambition of every successive Law Member to associate his name with some grand projects of legislation. Unfortunately the official life of the Law Member is limited to five years, and he strives hard to crowd within that small compass as much work as he can. Hence the fever of legislation in India of which we all complain. The people of India, naturally conservative, cannot keep pace with the legislative activity of the British Government, and they complain. The courts and legal practitioners make the same complaint. They have to unlearn what they had learnt previously, and this process is by no means pleasant. Independent thinkers both here and in England see the evils of constant changes in law. Thus there is a consensus of opinion against over-activity in legislation. A protest has lately been recorded against it in the pages of the *Quarterly Review*. The Law Member as might be expected does not admit the justice of the complaint. Sir Henry Maine argued against it, and Mr. Whitley Stokes has lately given vent to his own

feeling on the subject. But there is a marked difference in the spirit in which Sir Henry Maine approached the subject and that evinced by Mr. Stokes. Sir Henry was philosophical, but Mr. Stokes is abusive. Mr. Stokes thus broached the subject at a late sitting of the Vice-regal Council : " It was sometimes asserted that the Legislative Department originated projects of law, and it was, therefore, responsible for what persons ignorant of the legislative requirements of such a vast empire, chose to stigmatise " over-legislation." No assertion could be more groundless. No measure was ever introduced into the Council, except by order of the Secretary of State or at the instance of one or other of the Executive Departments." After enumerating some of the Acts passed by the Council last year Mr. Stokes said : " So long as such assertions were made merely by the Indian newspapers, one could afford to treat them with contempt, but when a periodical, like the *Quarterly Review*, with all the influence which in England was possessed by a combination of respectability, age, and dullness, to give point to an attack on the department over which he had the honour to preside, quoted a document, which did not exist, and never had existed, and declared with a base insinuation that, " so long as the Legislative Department of the Government of India continued to exist, is existence must be justified by activity," it was time to put the public in possession of the facts of the case." Surely this was not a spirit in which a grave senator should have replied to public criticism of his work. But let that pass. We will cursorily glance at the work done by the Legislative Council during the last four years. Nineteen Acts were passed by the Council. in 1877, of which no less than eight were amending Acts. In 1878 eighteen Acts were passed, of which eleven were amending Acts. In 1879 twenty-one Acts were passed, of which nine were amending Acts. In 1880 sixteen Acts were passed, of which six were amending Acts. Now, this sort of tinkering cannot be agreeable to the public or creditable to the legislature. Some of these Acts amend Acts passed only two or three years ago, others again not more than a year ago. Thus the Code of CivilProcedure was passed in 1877 ; in 1878 an Act was passed to tinker it ; again in 1879 an Act was passed to amend the Code of Civil Procedure,Act X of 1877, the Registration Act 1877, and the Limitation Act 1877. Further, in 1880 an Act was passed to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. In 1878 Act IX was passed for the better control of publications in oriential languages ; in the same year Act XVI was passed to amend that Act. In 1878 an Act was passed to amend that Act. In 1878 an Act was passed called the North Western Provinces Local Rates Act, and in 1879 another Act was passed to amend it. There is thus no stability in our legislation. Make no haste but good speed is a saying the wisdom of which we are afraid our legislators do not fully realize. Mr. Stokes says that the initiative in matters of legislation is not necessarily taken by the Legislative Department. The outside public do not care to know the secret working of the legislative machinery. They do not feel much interested to know whether it is Dick, Harry or Tom, who is really responsible for the mischief. They look at the Government in the concrete, and criticise the legislative work of the Government as a whole. But since Mr. Stokes has taken charge of the legislative portfolio, certain projects of legislation have been put forth, which are absolutely his own, though technically he has obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State. They are the Transfer of Property Bill, the Easements Bill, the Alluvion Bill, the Master and Servant Bill, the Private Trusts Bill, and the Criminal Procedure Bill. All these are distinct Codes, evolved out of the inner consciousness of the Law Member. They certainly indicate much laborious study, great intellectual sagacity, and unflagging industry. But they are not quite in unison with the sentiments, feelings and requirements of the people, whose every-day life they are intended to govern. On the contrary, not a few of the innovations positively run counter to the current of Indian feeling. For instance the family feeling is strong in the Indian breast, but our legislature by passing the Wills Act and the Succession Act, and drafting the Trusts Bill are doing their best to uproot that feeling. Indian legislation has thus been defective in various ways ; firstly, it is hasty and impulsive, and has therefore to be constantly tinkered ; secondly, it is too elaborate and complicated and therefore a fruitful source of litigation ; thirdly, it is unsteady ; fourthly, it is destructive of the land-marks of Indian society, and lastly it is unsympathetic.

INVESTMENT OF NATIVE CAPITAL IN RAILWAYS.

THE Indian Government has for some years past been anxious to see Native capital employed in the construction of railways in this country. The idea of inducing Indian capitalists to invest their money in such undertakings as railways, was conceived by Colonel (now Major-General) Alexander Fraser, when Secretary to the Government of the North-Western provinces in the Public Works Department. The experiment was first tried in the case of the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway in those provinces. General Fraser's idea was subsequently taken up by Sir John Strachey. In the Financial Statement for 1879-80, it was announced that as a further development of the policy of provincial management of Provincial Finances, it was intended to issue, as opportunity offered, Local Debenture Loans the proceeds of which would be devoted to particular works. It was explained that these loans would be raised in the name of the Local Governments, who will be responsible to the Government of India for the due discharge of all obligations arising from them ; that the interest upon them would be payable locally in the neighbourhood of the works for the construction of which they were raised ; and that Debenture-holders would receive, besides their interest, a share of the profits of the works constructed with their money. Three or four lines have been constructed under this system in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. On the departure of Sir John Strachey, the policy of raising local loans for the construction of praticular works was practically abandoned. The main feature of Major Evelyn Baring's Financial Statement for the current year, as the reader knows, was the announcement of the new policy of constructing public works by private enterprise and capital. In making this announcement, Major Baring expressed his desire to see Native capital employed in such undertakings. He said :—I am not without hope that, if an impulse can be given to railway construction by British enterprise, Native capitalists will enter the field either alone or in conjunction with Englishmen. I should regard such a movement as an important factor in the practical education of the people, inasmuch as it would tend to wean the Natives of India from that dependence upon Government, which is intensified by concentrating in the hands of the State all the organised skill which the construction and management of a railway requires. If ever the Natives of this country are to be schooled in the first rudiments of self-government, it is desirable that they should be encouraged to act for themselves in such matters, rather than they should rely always upon that coercive philanthropy which insists upon doing everything for them."

We readily subscribe to the truth of the general proposition laid down above, but there are several important considerations connected with this subject which should not be overlooked. It should, in the first place, be remembered that the amount of loanable capital in India is very small. Of the total amount of Public Debt, not more than twenty millions are held by the Natives of India. This gives only one rupee per head of the population of British India. We must not also forget that a very large amount of the Government securities held by the Natives of India is owned by the feudatory chiefs. Our rulers, misled by certain signs of barbaric riches imagine that the people of India are possessed of vast wealth, which they still bury under the earth for fear of being robbed, and they talk of drawing out this wealth for the development of the resources of the country. But the fact is, that the Natives of India as a body have very little capital. They are notoriously a poor people. The vast majority of them live from hand to mouth, and have no resources beyond the current day or the current harvest. It is really a wonder that even Sir Ashley Eden with his intimate and extensive knowledge of the condition of the people should think that the amount of capital awaiting investment in the country is enormous. It is beyond question that investment in land does not now yield the return it once did ; but then the possession of land is greatly valued by the people of India, more particularly of Bengal. In the East the fundholder has not the same social status as the landholder. In the Mofussil a person who is not possessed of landed property is looked down upon, and he does not command any influence. It is more for the social weight attaching to the possession of land than to the remunerative character of the investment, that the people of this country are so anxious to invest their money in land.

The policy of inviting local loans, as we have said above, was first tried in the case of the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway. The Government pronounced the experiment a great success ; but we know well how that success was achieved. The simple fact is, that official pressure was brought to bear upon the local capitalists to subscribe to the loan. The Government, no doubt, declared that there was no compulsion in the matter, and that if Native capitalists disliked subscribing to the undertaking, they were at liberty not to do so. This was, of course, the theory ; but the practice in this case, as in so many others, did not coincide with the theory. The Government left it to district officers to raise the loan—an arrangement which necessarily involved the exercise of "gentle pressure." When a Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner " invites" a Native gentlemen residing within his jurisdiction to do, or abstain from doing a particular act, the invitation the reader doubtless knows is tantamount to a positive command. That the shares of the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway were in a manner forced upon the local capitalists cannot be doubted. Almost all the small capitalists who had been pressed to subscribe to the loan disposed of their shares at heavy losses. So great indeed was their anxiety to get rid of them, that they sold their shares (on which Government had guaranteed the payment of interest at 4 per cent. and held out to the shareholders the prospects of participating in the profits of the works constructed with their money) at discount ranging from 15 to 25 per cent., while four per cent. Government securities were selling at a high premium. Now why did the small Native capitalists subscribe to the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway Loan *at par*, and then dispose of their shares at such heavy losses? The significance of this fact is obvious. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that no Native capitalist in the interior of the country would care to invest his money in undertakings, which at best promise 5 per cent., when he can easily obtain 12 or even 15 per cent. on the unexceptionable security of land, which cannot run away. In the case of the Cawnpore-Farakhabad Railway the Local Government invited Native capitalists to subscribe to the Provincial loan of 35½ lakhs by means of which it had been proposed to make the new line. But the experiment this time was a downright failure. No amount of official pressure could draw blood out of stone. The Government expected Native capitalists to take up the loan at par, when four per cent. Promissory Notes were selling at 93. Now, we would ask the Government not to raise loans from Native capitalists for the construction of railways, through the local authorities ; for, if this is done, official pressure of an improper kind is sure to be exercised. Let Commissioners and Collectors have nothing to do with inducing Native capitalists to invest their money in railways. If the Government were to invite tenders for railway loans by notification in the Official *Gazette*, we should see how far such invitations are responded to. It is our firm belief that it is only those persons who now invest their funds in Government Securities, that will come forward to embark their money in the construction of railways. This class is a limited one. In Northern and Western India Native bankers allow six per cent. on deposits, and the depositor has it in his power to withdraw his

money at any moment he chooses to do so. How, in these circumstances, can Native capitalists be expected to voluntarily invest their funds in such undertakings as railways, passes our comprehension. Major Baring, for the reasons we have already explained, should not allow himself to be misled by the successful result of the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway Loan. The terms which induced so many English capitalists to subscribe to the Central Bengal Railway Loan many times over, would not prove particularly attractive to Native capitalists; and if the Government were to grant greater concessions to private companies, the policy of promoting the construction of public works by private enterprise would become a mockery and a delusion. There are two classes of persons in India, who are likely to have capital, the landholders, and the traders or mahajuns. But even in permanently settled Bengal the landholders have not much spare cash; they generally spend what they get; as for the mahajuns they will not be content with 5 per cent profits.

IMPRESSED STAMPS *Vrs.* ADHESIVE LABELS.

In discussing this question about a couple of years ago we expressed our strong opinion that if the revenue from judicial stamps was to be protected from further loss the Government must reintroduce impressed stamps for the payment of court-fees. The subject has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India. One of the first acts of Sir John Strachey as Finance Minister was to appoint a committee to consider and report on the question. The committee we believe recommended the continuance of the existing system of collection of court-fees; but their report, as might be expected, did not settle the matter. Mr. Frank Cockerell, late Additional Member for Bengal in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, on his retirement from the service, was instructed by the Government of India to place himself, on arriving in England, in communication with Messrs. De La Rue and Co., the eminent paper-makers and stamp manufacturers. "He was"—as Mr. Whitley Stokes, in asking for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Court-Fees Act, said, —"to bring before them the whole question of forgeries recently discovered in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and to submit, for their inspection and examination, some specimens of those forgeries together with the mechanical apparatus employed, or supposed to have been employed, in their manufacture. He was then, in consultation with Messrs. De La Rue, and with the aid of their practical experience in such matters, to devise some kind of stamping machinery which would afford due protection to the revenue against the fraudulent practices by which its security had been menaced from time to time, and to submit, as the result of this conference, his conclusions on the whole question, and any recommendations for the alteration of the existing system of the collection of fees, stating at the same time how far those conclusions and recommendations had the concurrence of that firm." Messrs De La Rue plainly told Mr. Cockerell that there was no way of preventing such attempts at counterfeiting adhesive labels as had been recently discovered, or rendering their accomplishment more difficult. They were of the same opinion as ourselves, and advocated a complete re-introduction of stamped papers for the collection of court-fees. The real difficulty and danger to the revenue, Messrs. De La Rue pointed out, arose out of the abstraction and re-use of the adhesive labels.

Mr. Cockerell, however, recommended a compromise. He was of opinion that the wisest course under the present circumstances would be a partial substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels. He proposed that stamped papers should be used for the collection of all court-fees of ten rupee value and upwards, and that the use of adhesive labels in respect of all denominations of fees below that amount should be continued. Mr. Whitley Stokes thus summarises the views of Mr. Cockerell:—"If after a fair trial of such a measure it was found necessary to go further in the direction of the discontinuance of the use of adhesive labels, such progressive action would not have been rendered more difficult by the adoption of what he proposed, inasmuch as his proposals did not embrace any considerable initial outlay, the value of which would be lost in the event of any closely following change of system. Mr. Cockerell also thought that, considering the great difficulty which forgers had in this country in manufacturing forged stamps rapidly owing to deficient mechanical appliances and the great expense incurred in paying persons to pass the counterfeit labels, it was unlikely that forgers would work upon the smaller values. With regard to the abstraction and re-use of labels, he was of opinion that an examination of the cases in which such frauds had been committed showed that they might have been prevented by a due examination and cancellation of the labels affixed to documents when presented to the court or office in which the fraud occurred. He therefore came to the conclusion that it would be premature to condemn a system the checks and precautions for the proper working of which had never been fairly and perseveringly enforced." In this conclusion the Government of India seems to have *entirely* concurred. That the decision of the Viceroy and his councillors in this matter has been chiefly influenced by financial considerations, is evident from Mr. Whitley Stoke's remark, that the partial substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels such as was advocated by Mr. Frank Cockerell, would cause much less expenditure than what would be entailed by the complete re-introduction of impressed stamps for collection of court-fees generally. The cost of the lower values of adhesive labels is two shillings and six-pence per thousand, while that of the smallest size of stamped papers is 37 shillings per thousand. Again, the introduction of stamped papers for collection of Court-fees generally would involve a great increase in the cost of carriage.

We regret we cannot approve of the decision at which the Government of India have arrived in this matter. The substitution of adhesive labels for impressed stamps for collection of court-fees in 1870 was a mistake. We have the authority of Messrs. De La Rue that there is no way of preventing such attempts at counterfeiting adhesive labels as has been recently discovered in Oudh and the North Western Provinces or rendering their accomplishment more difficult. This must be accepted as conclusive. We took much the same view when discussing this question in 1879. There, then, remains the other kind of fraud, namely, the abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels. That "facilities of fraud make men fraudulent, and the ease with which roguery may be practised may turn honest men into rogues," is a saying the truth of which will be acknowledged by all sensible and right-thinking persons. Adhesive labels can very easily be removed from the papers to which they are affixed. Mr. Cockerell thinks and the Government of India agree with him—that the abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels could be prevented by a due examination and cancellation of the labels affixed documents. But we must not forget that it has been proved that even after labels had been punched, halves of them could be cut out from different papers, joined together and then used again. To explain what we mean we need only refer to the wholesale frauds which occurred about seven years ago in the Munsif's Court at Julpigori, where it was discovered that a clever sheristadar had for months together practised this kind of roguery with perfect impunity. Mr. Cockerell and those who think with him would tell us that these frauds might have been prevented by a due cancellation of the labels. True; but we should bear in mind the fact that hundreds, and, in some cases, thousands, of those labels are filed in court daily; and that it is impossible for a overburdened Munsif or Subordinate Judge to get all the labels *duly* cancelled in his own presence. If he were to do this scrupulously, his judicial work would greatly suffer. However careful the presiding officer of a court might be, some labels would be left unpunched or not duly punched, and these are sure to be abstracted and re-used.

Again, the venal instincts of the ill-paid Indian amla are almost beyond the hope of reformation. From the very day these men enter the precincts of a civil, criminal or revenue court, they breathe impure atmosphere and receive regular training in dishonesty and corruption. It is impossible for the corrupt amla to resist altogether the temptation which the introduction of adhesive labels has placed within their reach. There are some who argue that in deciding this question, we should be guided by the analogy of the postal stamp which is adhesive and not impressed. But there is a vast difference between the two cases. Postage stamps are generally of such small value that people would not take the trouble and risk of removing them. Then, letters and covers not being detained in the post office beyond a few hours, there are not the same facilities for committing fraud. We do not deny that, speaking in the abstract, adhesive labels are a great improvement on clumsy stamped papers, but in deciding this question we should not merely look to convenience and economy. We maintain that adhesive labels have been injurious alike to the public revenue and the public morals. The partial substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels recommended by Mr. Cockerell would no doubt diminish the evil, but it would not remedy it completely. We trust Lord Ripon will consider the matter carefully and see fit to discontinue *entirely* the existing system of collection of court-fees.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The Government of Bengal has issued new Rules for the management of Charitable Dispensaries. These rules supersede those passed by Sir George Campbell. We do not object to these rules so far as they insist upon the keeping of accounts and proper supervision. But as regards the maintenance of dispensaries the revised rules are less liberal than those which they supersede. They impose conditions, some of which seem to us to be too stringent. Thus under Rule I. all first class dispensaries. This class will comprise all such institutions as may be independent of money aid from Government in any form. The conditions of Government aid are thus laid down: "The proprietors or managers of a dispensary in Class I will appoint their own medical officer, subject to the following conditions:—(1) that he be a duly qualified medical man, licensed or certified by a recognized medical college or school, the license or diploma being examined and approved by the Surgeon-General; (2) that he be not a dismissed servant of Government, or disqualified for his duties by age, infirmity, or character; (3) that in the event of his conduct or qualifications being at any time considered unsatisfactory by Government, he be removed from his charge on the requisition of Government.' The old rule did not prescribe the second condition of clause 2. The disqualification of age will seriously hamper the Committee. Under Government rules a medical graduate of more than 25 years of age cannot be appointed to service, but if this rule be applied to private dispensaries, it will greatly narrow the field of selection. TheCommittee may want an experienced man, who may be a retired servant of Government or a private practitioner, but under this rule they will not be permitted to employ such a person. The rule next provides: "The service of a Government medical officer will be allowed, so long as one may be available, to any dispensary in Class I, on the following conditions:—(1) that the dispensary shall continue to be a *bona fide* charity—that is, shall confer a reasonable amount of benefit on the sick-poor of its neighbourhood; (2) that in the event of the medical officer becoming entitled on promotion to a higher salary than he has received, the higher salary be paid from dispensary funds, and the Government be not called on to replace the officer by one entitled only to the lower salary; (3) that in the event of the medical officer's conduct or qualifications being condemned as unsatisfactory in the Medical Department, he shall be removed under the orders of Government if he be an Assistant Surgeon, or of the Surgeon-General if he be a Hospital Assistant." This rule will bear hard upon dispensary funds. The Committee ought to be allowed to make their own

bargain, and where they cannot afford to pay the increased salary, they ought to be allowed the option of employing an officer on lower salary. Otherwise the Dispensary will come to a deadlock. The rule further provides : " Subject to the foregoing conditions, a dispensary in class I will be allowed to receive medicines, instruments, &c. from the Government Stores at cost price, provided that there be only one requisition annually, and it be submitted to the Civil Surgeon in time for incorporation in his district indent and to be checked by him and by the Surgeon General." Now all medicines do not keep for one whole year, and it would be positively mischievous, if more than one requisition be not allowed during the year.

Class II. will comprise all dispensaries which receive money aid from Government in any form, whether as salary or otherwise. But the rules do not lay down the principles on which grant-in-aid will be given. Rule I says that the amount of the Government contribution may be determined and changed from time to time by Government. The medical officer will be appointed by Government or the Surgeon-General, according as he may be an Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant. The grade of officer will be determined by Government, and will be altered from time to time as may be found necessary, and the officer will be liable to removal under the orders of Government if he be an Assistant Surgeon, or under the orders of the Surgeon-General if he be a Hospital Assistant. The subscribers will not have the right of nomination which they had under the old rules. Then the absence of any fixed principle as to Government aid will place the promoters of a charitable dispensary entirely at the mercy of the Surgeon-General or the District Magistrate. If they know their liability they will know what to do and what class of medicial officer to apply for. The uncertainty will be a source of great embarassment to them.

The new Rules comtemplate a system of centralization and dependency on Government which will we fear greatly tend to check the development of private charity. If the object of Government be to put down such charity, the new Rules are certainly well devised to accomplish the object.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Excellency the Viceroy has given his assent to the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

THE PEOPLE of Midnapore gave a hearty reception to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his recent visit to that station. For some miles the banks of the canal were decorated and illuminated. There were great rejoicings held in the town on the auspicious occasion. His Honor inspected the local kutcheries and offices and gave audience to both zemindars and ryots. We are glad to learn that the measures already taken have had the effect of repressing Indigo oppressions, though some complaints still exist. But the ryots complained more of the irrigation cess. They find that the year of drought is rarer than the year of flood, and that when the flood-gates of heaven are open, it is not necessary to open the sluice-gates of the canal. They consequently demur to pay the irrigation cess. We are however told that the silt deposited by the canal water fertilizes the soil, and increases the productive power of the land about 18 per cent. This is some compensation to the ryots. They now ask that the cess may be taken from them in twelve instalments. We hope some concession will be made to the ryots.

A MORNING CONTEMPORARY says that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have decided to keep the Bank open for urgent business only, and will therefore enforce the attendance of a small establishment. The rest of the establishment will be allowed the benefit of the vacation. So far so good, but we repeat that the Bengal Bank not being an Exchange Bank, its business is not such as to require it to be kept open during the holidays. It is on this ground we object to the opening of the Bank during the holidays. We hear that some of the Exchange banks objected to the proposal of the Bank of Bengal. The Mercantile, Delhi, Hongkong and French Banks were opposed to the movement and proposed to close their offices, while the Oriental, Agra, Chartered Mercantile, and National Banks gave their adherence to the Bank of Bengal. We do not know how the matter has been settled, but if the Exchange banks will hold out, the Bengal Bank's action will not affect the general public. We do hope the Exchange banks will show some consideration to their native employes. We observe that a new plea has been advanced in favour of the anti-holiday move. It is urged that the currency notes are payable on demand, and that if the currency office be closed during the holidays, currency notes cannot be cashed, and the Government will be amenable to breach of law. The wiseacre, who has raised this objection, forgets that this is not the first time the Currency Office will be closed during the holidays, that the Durga Puja holidays are not the only holidays, that there are Hindu as well as Christian holidays, that Sunday is also a holiday, and that if it is illegal to close the Currency Office during the Durga Puja holidays, it is equally illegal to close it during the other holidays, and is he prepared to stop all holidays, including Sundays ? He should bear it in mind that Sunday is non-dies with regard to legal processes, but not with regard to Paper Currency transactions. The argument is so absurd that we really wonder that one could have the hardihood to put it forward seriously. It would be insulting the Government to believe for a moment that it would pay attention to such silly argument. The original thinker, who has advanced this argument, wishes to know whether the holidays have legal sanction. We believe there is an old Regulation, which legalizes the holidays, but there is the common law or custom, having the sanction of more than a century, which is binding on all. We keep out of view the question of religious liberty, which, whatever merchants and bankers may say or do, the Government cannot trifle with. We are glad to learn that all merchants are not selfish and do not wish to deprive their poor native employes of their annual holiday. We wish the Bank Directors would take a leaf out of the books of these good men and true.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has recorded a Resolution on the improvement of Wards' Estates. After quoting the recommendation of the Famine Commission for the introduction of agricultural improvement in Wards' Estates, His Excellency in Council directs that " as a rule, no experiments will be attempted the success of which may not reasonably be expected, and that no schemes involving large expenditure will be undertaken the results of which are uncertain, the Government of India would leave it to each Local Government to consider in what way effect can most advisedly be given to the suggestions brought forward by the Commission." At the same time His Excellency in Council impresses upon Local Governments that " he views with disfavour the policy of hoarding up in Government securities or other close investments, profits which are made on Court of Wards' Estates under the careful management of Government officials, in any case where, subject to the conditions referred to, these can be more usefully applied to the improvement and development of the agricultural resources of the estate." We are afraid His Excellency in Council in penning the above has not paid due attention to facts. There has been reckless waste of money of Wards' Estates in the name of improvement, and if the Government withdraws the present check, it will simply revive the old days of prodigality and waste.

WE PROPOSE to notice at length hereafter the new rules adopted by the Bengal Government for the training of Junior Civilians. It is some satisfaction to us to see that the justice of the complaint we have so often made about the inexperience and inefficiency of the present class of Joint-Magistrate District Judges is recognized by Government. The Government has ordered that all Junior Civilians of a certain standing should work as Munsifs in addition to their regular duties. If the Junior Civilians are to do Munsif's work, we think they should be examined in the civil laws and procedure at the half-yearly examinations. But no instruction has been issued on this point. The most important question remains behind—if all judicial officers, covenanted or uncovenanted, should begin as Munsifs, should there be in the judicial service any distinction of covenanted and uncovenanted?

THE GOVERNMENT Resolution on the last annual Report of the Port Officer of Calcutta gives some important facts. The number of pilots we observe is being reduced because the tendency of the shipping is at present towards an increase in the tonnage, and a reduction in the number of vessels. But the Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks that any change that may be made must necessarily be of a tentative and guarded nature. A Hooghly pilot is not trained to his work in a day, and there must be a sufficient reserve to meet sudden emergencies and unexpected increases of traffic as at the time of the Madras famine. Lieutenant Stiffe, who was Port Officer during the year, deserves commendation for the manner in which he performed his work.

WE HAVE already stated that Thakur Fetteh Sing has been acquitted, but we hear that he has not been reinstated. On the contrary his office of Vice-President of the Council of Regency has been abolished. The Thakur applied for a copy of the decision of the Commission, which tried him, but he has been refused on the ground that it was a private enquiry. If it was a private enquiry, why was he then suspended ? Surely he is entitled to a copy of the decision of the Commission for the vindication of his own character.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy is evidently looking into the affairs of Jeypore. It is said that His Excellency has already made some concessions to His Highness the present Maharaja with regard to the management of his State, and will perhaps do the rest when he visits Jeypore in November next. In the meantime we hope His Excellency will direct his attention to the working of the present Regency, which is said to be simply an echo of the present Political Agent. We lately noticed the case of Thakur Fetteh Sing. Here is another case. We glean the facts from an appeal of Babu Abinash Chunder Bhattacharjee, late Senior Judge of the Civil Court of Jeypore. This gentleman was formerly Head Master of the Jeypore College, afterwards appointed a Judge by the late Maharaja, and in recognition of his meritorious services as a Judge he was rewarded with an increase of pay by the present Political Agent. But the same man, so meritorious, and so much appreciated, has been summarily dismissed and turned out of the Jeypore territory. And what has been his fault? He and his colleague had permitted the date of a document to be altered, because the remittance, of which it was a covering letter, was forwarded later through the fault of some ministerial officers than the original date of the letter. This was no fault whatever, because it had been done openly, and also openly avowed. But the Political Agent singled out Babu Abinash Chunder for this act, and, though the Council of Regency had at first acquitted him and his colleague, he got the Council to visit him with summary dismissal and to eject him out of the State. Babu Abinash Chunder in his petition to the Viceroy says :

Throughout the proceedings in this matter, the conduct of Your Excellency's petitioner and his colleague had been above-board and straightforward. They never denied their responsibility; on the contrary, they have openly acknowledged it. Further, there has been no fraud, no misappropriation, not even the shadow of a criminal intention. Such being the facts and circumstances of the case, it will be seen how totally unmerited is the punishment inflicted upon Your Excellency's petitioner. He had gone to a foreign territory to earn his living by honorable industry, he began as an educationist, and rose to the rank of a judge through the favour of the late Maharaja, whose kindness and generosity, Your Excellency's petitioner will never forget, and he established a high character as a judge, for which he was rewarded with an increase of pay of Rs. 100 a month, by the Council of Regency on the 23rd May 1881, with the approval of the British Political Agent. But now his character, which is dearest to him, has been blasted, and he has been deprived of his office and turned out of the State virtually by the British Political Agent, in his capacity of Joint President of

the Council of Regency, for an act, which was at best a technical irregularity, and which when openly done and avowed, would scarcely call for more than a wigging, even under the strict rule of the British Government.

And his colleague has gone scot-free! This is even-handed justice. We hope Mr. Grant, the new Foreign Secretary, who has the reputation of being just and kind-hearted, will carefully look into the matter, and give redress to the petitioner.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know "under what terms and conditions are Indian youths who go to England for education are admitted into the Northbrook Indian Society and Club." We have not the rules before us, but the terms are we believe introduction by a member and a small annual subscription. He also wishes to know "how is the institute managed and how are the boys taken care of." The Society is under the management of a Committee, of which Lord Northbrook is Chairman, and such well known friends of India as Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Barrow Ellis and others are members. There is a Sub-Committee, which, it is stated in the annual report, "supervises young men from India who may be entrusted to their charge, and has its office attached to the Club, where it is represented by its Secretary, Captain A. McNeile, who is always ready to advise and assist in cases where his help is required." Lastly our correspondent enquires, why is it necessary to have a funded income. On this point the appeal issued by the Society says :

What is now required, is to establish the Society and Club in a suitable locality and building. It would also be desirable that a small funded income should be provided to make the society to some extent independant of yearly subscriptions, thus establishing it on a permanent basis, and removing the danger of pecuniary embarrassment.

The utility of the Society is thus clear. We hope our countrymen will liberally respond to the appeal issued by the Society.

WE HAVE roceived a copy of a prospectus of a polyglot dictionary issued by Babu Raj Kumar Mukhapadhya, Head-Master, and Babu Rajkrishna Mukhapadhya, Joint Head-Master, Cossipore Kasinath School. It is to be in three languages, English, Bengali, and Urdu The projectors of the Dictionary propose to give "words and phrases with their etymology, derivation and pronunciation, as well as their English, Bengali and Urdu meanings, with the synonymous distinctions of words of common place occurrence; and with illustrations of difficult terms and phrases from the various modern authors." The plan is good, and we commend it to the support of the reading public.

A HARD case has been brought to our notice. Mr. T. Gopal Rao is a native of Madras; he was a rich trader and commission agent. In the cotton crisis of 1867 he lost his whole fortune, and was reduced to the lowest straits. But a man of strong mind he did not disdain labour; he took to honorable industry to eke out his existence. He arrived at Lahore and was appointed by the Curator of the Punjab Government Central Book Depot to serve as a commission agent for the sale of books, which gave him an income from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month. He was content with his lot. The Curator who had appointed him having a few months ago taken leave the officiating incumbent, so runs his version, who had some misunderstanding with him got him removed, but when the permanent officer returned, he reinstated Gopal Rao with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, but for some reason or other the same hand that planted the tree has now plucked it out. We have of course heard only one side of the story, but what we have heard is sufficiently painful, considering the position and prosperity, which Gopal Rao once enjoyed. We think it is a case well deserving the attention of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and we hope His Honor will condescend to make an enquiry into it.

THE BEHAR HERALD publishes the following circular of the High Court on the Romanization question: "No. 23 Dated 18th August. The practice, which obtains in some Courts of the presiding officer recording the evidence of witnesses in Romanized Bengali or Romanized Urdu (or Nagri), is not in compliance with the terms of the law, and must be discontinued. Under section 182, C. C. P. the evidence of a witness must be taken down in the "*language of the Court;*" that is to say, in the language and in the character of the vernacular of the district. It is not a sufficient compliance with the law for the evidence to be recorded (though in the vernacular language) in the English or Roman character." Of course this circular does not mention petitions in specific terms. But its spirit is unmistakeable. If the evidence cannot be recorded in the Roman character, though in the vernacular language, much less should petitions be written in the Roman character.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the following question in the House of Commons regarding mortality among coolies in Assam :

August 18.—Mr. O'Donnel asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that the average mortality of the indentured coolies in the Assam tea-gardens had been 10 per cent. per annum; whether he was aware that the period of service for indentured coolies in these tea-gardens had been extended from three to five years; and whether he would grant a return of the servants of the Crown in India, possessing pecuniary interests in Assam tea companies and holding share in Assam tea gardens.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said that according to the last report on coolie immigration in Assam, the mortality rate amongst coolies in two districts exceeded 8 per cent., and it was pointed out by the Secretary of State to the Government of India that, with a view to lessen the death-rate, efforts should be made in the direction of improving the condition of newly imported coolies; and, further, that a garden in which a high death rate should be found to be due to neglect on the part of the planter should be closed to coolies immigrating under the Bengal Act of 1873. It is proposed to extend the maximum of contract to five years. As regards the return asked for respecting the interests of servants of the Crown in India in Assam tea companies and gardens, there is nothing contrary to the rules laid down by the Secretary of State in 1861 and 1862 in the possession of shares by Civil Servants in such enterprises provided they take no part in the management, and are not employed in the districts where the operations are carried on.

THE SAME gentleman asked the following question regarding the native army in India :

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that 922 men per 1,000 in the Native army of Bengal were admitted to hospitals for fever during the year 1878; and whether the Surgeon-General of Bengal had reported that such excessive sickness was mainly due to the fact that the "dwelling house of the Native soldier is unhealthy from top to bottom."

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said: My attention has been called to both these statements, though the form in which the statement is put in the question is not quite accurate. Much has been done towards mitigating the evils alluded to, and the attention of the Viceroy will again be drawn to the subject.

MR. O'DONGELL again raised the question of mortality in the Bengal jails, but he apparently forgot to make one statement. It was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who first drew attention to the increase of mortality and flogging in the Bengal jails, and himself took remedial measures. It was not under his orders that the new diet scale, which led to the increase of mortality, had been adopted, nor the more frequent recourse to flogging carried out. The credit of putting a stop to both, however, belongs to him. On the other hand the other local Governments, within whose territories the mortality was higher than in Bengal, remained silent. It is curious justice that the Governor, who has been the first to detect the abuse, to expose it, and to remedy it, should be run down. while others, who have done nothing of the kind, should be let off. This would imply a personal *animus*, which we hope has no existence in this matter.

WE HAVE high respect for Mr. Justice Field as a Judge, for his learning, acumen and decision of character. But we hope he will drop the role of the school-master, which he is playing on the bench. In passing the sentence of death on prisoner Makhum Chunder Banerjea, justly convicted of a diabolical murder, His Lordship is reported to have said: "I hope the fate which has overtaken you will be a warning to the young men of your race and nations, who learn the vices of civilization with greater aptitude than they seek to practise its virtues or subject their mind to its humanizing influences." Mr. Justice Field we must say paid a very bad compliment to European Civilization when he preached from the bench that "murder" was one of its "vices," and warned the "young men" of India against this "vice." His Lordship's remarks would seem to imply that murder was hitherto unknown in the East, that this "vice" had come into India with the wave of western civilization. Even the worst enemies of European Civilization have never had the hardihood to say that it has tainted the people of the East with the "vice" of murder.

THE sentences passed by Mr. Justice Field who is presiding at the current criminal sessions, of the High Court, Original Side, are worth study. The following sentences were passed by his Lordship on certain prisoners :

Jogessur Mitter, for the theft of a slate, and three previous convictions, three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ramnath Nundy for house breaking and theft, and three previous convictions, seven years' rigorous imprisonment and eight weeks out of which period to be passed at weekly intervals, in solitary confinement.

Mir Fagu, for theft of some *churies* and three previous convictions, to four years' rigorous imprisonment, six weeks out of which to be passed at intervals, in solitary confinement.

Ramnath Dase, for the theft of a wooden box and three previous convictions, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The next case we will notice was that of one Edward Brown, third officer of the ship *Counsellor*. He was arraigned on several charges, one of which was "the causing the death of one Sheikh Suram Ali, by hitting him on the head with a piece of wood with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that he would be likely by such act to cause death." His Lordship summed up in favour of an acquittal on all the charges except one, and on that count, that of doing a rash and negligent act, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The learned Judge then delivered the following sentence :

His Lordship.—Edward Brown.

Mr. Branson.—Before passing sentence, my Lord, I would ask your Lordship to take into consideration the facts that my client has lost his ship, and has already been imprisoned since the 18th August.

His Lordship.—Yes I have considered this. Edward Brown, the sentence of the Court upon you is that you be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

Whatever view might be taken of the act of the prisoner, it could not be denied that it resulted in the death of the poor cooly. Of course it was for the learned Judge to consider whether one year's rigorous imprisonment was a sufficient atonement for the deed done. But the sentence was undoubtedly one, which deserves study.

HERE ARE some amenities between the Bench and the Bar. Scene the High Court, Mr. Justice Field presiding—

"The Court.—The witness has already told you Mr. Jackson, what books he has, *viz.*, the pressed copy books, and that he had once seen the cash books, and you have no right to ask him any further questions on the subject. Your question is wholly irrelevant. It does n't matter where those books are.

Mr. Jackson.—[slowly and with deliberation].—I submit, my Lord, that when a Barrister of my experience is cross-examining a witness, the Court should not presume that he is unnecessarily taking up time by asking irrelevant questions. Your Lordship has *not got my instructions*, and you are therefore *not* in a position at present to judge whether the questions I am putting, are relevant or not.

The Court.—Do you undertake, Mr. Jackson, to show that this question *is* relevant? For it appears to me that for the last five minutes you have been wasting the time of the Court with questions which are absolutely irrelevant. What have we to do with the whereabouts of Bevis's books?

Mr. Jackson.—It is immaterial to me whether your Lordship considers that the questions I have been putting are relevant or otherwise. The matters on which I have been cross-examining are of extreme relevancy, and when the time comes I have no doubt that I shall be able to satisfy the gentlemen of the Jury of their importance, and that is all I care about.

The Court. (With warmth)—Mr. Jackson, you do not in my opinion address me with the courtesy due to the bench.

Mr. Jackson.—I have been as courteous to your Lordship as I possibly can be, and I repeat that the question put by me is one of extreme relevancy.

The Court. (With warmth).—I hold, Mr. Jackson, that it is *not* relevant, and must not be put, and you are not addressing me in a courteous manner.

Mr. Jackson.—Your Lordship is doing everything you can to try and make me lose my temper, but I am determined you shall not succeed.

The Court. (excitedly)—I am doing nothing of the kind, Mr. Jackson. I am directing you in the discharge of your duty, and if you have been interrupted it has been your fault, whatever your experience as a Barrister may be, I do not think that you have much experience in courtesy. Go on Mr. Jackson!

Mr. Jackson.—I shall go on my lord, and trust that your Lordship will not interrupt, me again unnecessarily.

Here is another.

His Lordship.—How can he possibly tell whether there are any missing or not?

Mr. Jackson.—Oh, I really must ask your Lordship not to interrupt me, I am constantly being interrupted. The witness's firm have Mr. Bevis in their employ, and they can easily tell whether there are any missing. I must claim the right to put any questions I like without being interrupted.

His Lordship.—I shall do whatever I think proper, Mr. Jackson, and you will please to give me the courtesy which is due to the Judges from counsel. You are certainly very deficient in courtesy, Mr. Jackson, whatever you know about law.

And again.

His Lordship.—I must interrupt you once more, Mr. Jackson. I cannot allow you to put such questions.

Mr. Jackson.—I am very much obliged to your Lordship. This is the third time you have interrupted me. Your Lordship has not seen my instructions, and does not know what I want to elicit by these questions.

His Lordship.—I have not seen, and do not care what your instructions are, Mr. Jackson. I shall direct you in the discharge of your duty, and you must address the Court with more of the courtesy that is expected from counsel.

Mr. Jackson.—I address your Lordships in as courteous a manner as possible. I have been interrupted by you three times.

His Lordship.—That may be, Mr. Jackson, but you are not courteous enough, and you have been interrupted only when you ought to be. Go on Mr. Jackson.

Another counsel shortly appears on the scene.

Field J.—You will understand, Mr. Gasper, that the conviction of Abdul Guffoor is no evidence in this case. I do not see how you can put the question. You made use of the word "members of the firm" in your last questions, and I have got it here.

Mr. Gasper.—With all deference to your Lordship I made use of the words "people of the firm."

Field, J. (With warmth)—I tell you, Mr. Gasper, that you used the word "members."

Mr. Gasper.—I must protest against your Lordship addressing me in that tone. I cannot understand why you should not address me civilly. I submit my recollection is quite clear as to the words I used, and that is "people." Besides, there is a shorthand writer here who has taken down the question and answer, and he tells me that he has the word "people" too.

Field. J.—I do not know what the shorthand writer has taken down, but I have the word "member" in my notes.

Mr. Gasper.—Your Lordship saying that I must have used the word "members" because you have got it in your notes, reminds me of a description of a famous trial.

The Court.—Go on, Mr. Gasper. I tell you for the 3rd time that you used the word "members."

Mr. Gasper.—And I my Lord, repeat that I used the word "people." I am quite clear about it, and so is everybody else.

The Court.—Are you going to correct your question and use the word "people" instead of "members?"

Mr. Gasper.—No, my Lord, I propose to repeat the question using the word people.

Another counsel.

Mr. Dass—(in cross-examining a witness)—Did the husband suspect his wife (the deceased) of having improper intimacy with the accused or any other person.

Mr. Justice Field—It is a disgraceful question to put.

Mr. Dass—I must be allowed to use my discretion in putting questions to the witness, but if your lordship should, in the exercise of your discretion, disallow the question, I must be permitted to give up the case altogether.

Mr. Justice Field—Mr. Dass, don't lose your temper. You are yet a junior counsel.

Comments on the above are superfluous.

SINCE the elevation of Mr. Justice Field to the Bench of the High Court public attention has been directed to his performances, chiefly because his merits are exceptionally high. A Civilian Judge does not ordinarily lay claim to such vast legal lore as Mr. Field does, and the public therefore look forward with interest to the development of his career in this new sphere. Here is one proof of the manner in which Mr. Justice Field is performing his work. We give below in two groups the results of appeals from his Lordship's judgments in cases which were decided by him under the Letters Patent, sitting alone, that is to say in the hearing of appeals allowed under the Letters Patent :

Reversed.	Date of Reversal.	Affirmed.	Date of affirmation.
No. 217 of 1880.	29-8-1881.	No. 318 of 1879.	25-8-1881.
,, 375 of ,,	30 ,, ,,	,, 1966 of ,,	29 ,, ,,
,, 413 of ,,	1-9 ,,	,, 485 of 1880.	Do.
,, 465 of ,,	2 ,, ,,	,, 423 of ,,	2-9 ,,
,, 21 of ,,	Do.	,, 686 of ,,	Do.
,, 468 of ,,	Do.	,, 1220 of ,,	5 ,, ,,
,, 722 and 723 of ,,	Do.	,, 836 of ,,	Do.
		,, 1209 of ,,	6 ,, ,,
,, 1246 of ,,	5-9-1881.	,, 954 and 955 of ,,	8 ,, ,,
,, 984 of 1881.	6 ,, ,,		
,, 1210 of ,,	Do.	,, 1055 of ,,	Do.
,, 1504 of ,,	8 ,, ,,	,, 397 of ,,	Do.
,, 971 of ,,	Do.	,, 954 of ,,	Do.
		,, 717 of ,,	Do.
Total 12.		Total 13.	

The suits which formed the subjects of these appeals were of very small value, not exceeding Rs. 50, and the reader will notice that the reversals were nearly *fifty per cent*! We have often heard that in the High Court the same case undergoes dissimilar fates at the hands of the Judges of different phases of mind. Such divergence of opinion is much to be regretted. It is the function of the High Court to expound and settle the law for the country, but the divergence referred to only tends to unsettle people's minds. We are told that Mr. Justice Field in deciding some of the cases under notice remarked that some of the propositions he was laying down were incontestable and beyond the possibility of a doubt, and yet as the fates would have it other Judges have taken other views. While on this subject we may mention that complaints have reached us about the manner in which Mr. Justice Field treats the pleaders, particularly the junior pleaders. None understands better the dignity of the Bench than Mr. Justice Field, and he will also doubtless understand that the dignity of the bar is closely bound up with that of the Bench.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. deJongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 77, Strand, London.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London, August 19.

The acceptance of the Land Bill by the House of Lords is a great victory for the Commons, but simply because Lord Salisbury has done so much to embitter the struggle and to make it a class war. Otherwise what advantage can there be in a victory of the one House over the other? I should be sorry for my own part to, under present circumstances, lose the aristocratic element from the English constitution, and the late deportment of Mr. Bradlaugh, Mrs. Besant and their friends has not weakened my faith in something not quite of the mob. Of the right of Mr. Bradlaugh to his seat I have no doubt but O! it has been sad blackguardism that we have lately witnessed in connection with the House of Commons and this man. We have had enough of it for one generation, but we shall have more of it before many more months, not to say years have gone. I fancy the Queen has had a great deal to do with the sobering Lord Salisbury. Her Majesty objected to a dissolution of Parliament and very naturally; the turmoil of an election just now would be something difficult even to conceive. The nation is in a very excited state; more so than appears on the surface, and everything of an exciting kind is horrible to the fancy of men—Members of the House of Commons—who have paid so much money for their Parliamentary seats. As the so-called crisis drew near it was evident to all men that there would be a compromise. Not a score of members of the Lower House looked without terror to the prospect of an election.

Your readers will see with somewhat strange feeling the position that the *Statesman* has forced on Sir R. Meade and the Indian Government in England and in India. I think I sent you last week, Lord Hartington's reply to a question as to Sir Richard, but lest I did not I send you the *Statesman's* report, with its comment thereon. I am utterly ignorant of the real merits of the dispute, but it needs no further information to convince one that the charges are very serious ones and that they are as cruel if untrue as the course is worthy of high approval if resting on facts which can be demonstrated. With Sir Richard Mead's throwing of himself on the Indian Government there can be little sympathy. I would, if I were he, demand an impartial enquiry of the fullest and most unsparing kind. The public would not be hard on small errors or even great ones if substantial veracity and honour existed. In sending you the passages I do not dream of the publication of them but forward them for your own information solely.

A paper of Sir David Wedderburn, in the same Magazine contains these suggestive passages on Ceylon:

The formal announcement has been made in the House of Commons, that the Ecclesiastical Subsidies will be discontinued in Ceylon. This is an act of disestablishment and disendowment which will remove a grievous scandal, and furnishes an excellent precedent for carrying out a similar policy in India. Hitherto all ideas of religious equality have been outraged in Ceylon by the payment, from the public exchequer, of the clergy who minister to the wealthiest section of the small Protestant community. Only 10 per cent. of the total population are Christians, and of these nearly 80 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Again, the Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, &c., constitute a large proportion of the Protestants, and none of these denominations obtain any share of the Ecclesiastical Subsidies, all of which go to the Episcopalian clergy, excepting payments to a few Presbyterian chaplains."

This seems like a *reductio ad absurdum* of the notion of a State Church, when the community is taxed for the benefit of a religious sect numbering barely one per cent. of the population among its nominal adherents, and well able to afford payment for its own spiritual wants. From this injustice and absurdity Ceylon will in future be free, and it may be hoped that what is done in Ceylon to-day will be done in India to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 10th September, 1881.

Our commercial affairs have not yet evinced any improvement either in Imports or Exports, although a fortnight only remains for the Doorga Poojah Holidays to come. It is rather unusual at this season of the year to find our markets almost lifeless and their transactions confined within narrow limits; this untoward condition of the trade only forbodes a general collapse sooner or later if prudent measures be not adopted to impart a healthy tone to mercantile transactions.

Import.—Cotton goods and yarns. We have hardly any thing new to add to our last report, dulness continues to prevail to a great extent.

Exports have not been able to influence operations, as high coats for goods and tonnage are obstacles in the way.

MONETARY.

There has been no change as regards rates of interest and discount, 6% continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on Government securities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have rather been in less demand without much fluctuation of rates, which were at the close as follow:

4 per cent.	...	100	8	to	100 10
4½ per cent.	...	109	8	to	109 12

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There has been good enquiry for jute industries, and prices have somewhat advanced,

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
T. M. Kirkwood Esq., C. S., Mymensing	13	4	0
Ghateswara Library	3	0	0
H. Ramanah Naido Esq, Cuttuck	6	10	0
Syed Waqar Hossein, Colgung	6	10	0
District Engineer, Bhaugulpore	20	0	0
Babu Sarat Chunder Das, Chhattuck	13	4	0
,, Siram Chatterji, Sakuarah	6	10	0
,, Punchanun Singh, Amarpore	13	4	0
,, Obenash Chunder Banerji, Jaunpore	20	0	0
,, Hurrish Chunder Das, Lohardugga	8	0	0
,, Mohendra Chunder Goopta, Rungpore	6	10	0
,, Behary Lal Mookerji, Ramroygram	7	14	0
,, Gunga Churn Sircar, Dacca	13	0	0
,, Atool Krishna Bose, Dinapore	3	5	0
,, Siddessar Bose, Darjeeling	6	10	0
,, Munwar Das, Jamui	3	5	0
,, Promoda Churn Banerji, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Kristo Chunder Ghose, Bankipore	13	4	0
,, Ramkissen Mookerji, Baraich	13	4	0
,, Kamini Kumar Dutt, Goari	13	4	0
,, Chunder Voosun Chuckerbutty, Siligori	13	4	0
,, Pronath Banerji, Dhubri	13	4	0
,, Bunko Behary Baksi, Naya Doomka	6	10	0
,, Ram Rakho Haldar, Jogernathdi	5	0	0
,, Gopee Mohun Sen, Cuttuck	5	0	0
,, Dinnonath Chuckerbutty, Roy Barielly	6	10	0
,, Brojendra Nath Dey, Sassiram School	8	4	0
,, Wooma Churn Das, Agartola	13	4	0
,, Poorno Chunder Mitra, Bhola	13	4	0
,, Bepin Behary Sen, Kooshtea	10	0	0
,, Kartick Chunder Patuck, Goalundo	13	4	0
,, Probod Chunder Dutt, Nattore	13	4	0
,, Promothonath Sircar, Kissengunj	6	10	0
,, Gurudas Banerji, D. L. Narcoldanga	13	4	0
,, Tincory Chowdhry, Kanoo Junction	4	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 7, 1881.

General.—Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chittagong, is vested with powers, under Section 85 of the Land Registration Act, VII (B. C.) of 1876, to hear appeals against orders of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

This cancels the order of the 8th July last, vesting Mr. H. P. Peterson with these powers.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for one month.

The services of Mr. A. Mackenzie, Officiating Secretay to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Departments, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Babu Nobinkrishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation as General Manager of Wards' Estates in Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Obhoychunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Babu Mokunda Deb Mokerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Ashutosh Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act IX (B. C.) of 1880, in that district.

Babu Nobinkrishna Banerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fureedpore, is transferred to Jessore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Pyarimohun Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 136, Rule 2, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Mudhubanee division of the Durbhunga district, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-one days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th instant.

Babu Denonath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dhurbhunga, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Mudhubanee division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. J. S. Faulder., or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxa, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for thirty-seven days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved,

Babu Omullochurn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, on settlement duty, is appointed to have charge of the Buxa divison of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. W. Cosserat or, until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 127-1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 31st ultimo.

Mr. R. R. Pope, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, Hill Tracts, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar division of the district of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Swinden, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Thirty-nine articles on the Report of the Rent-law Commission.

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WANTED.

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J. A. BOURDILLON,
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15, Hare Street, 9th September 1881.

Notice.

Ten new shares in the Hindoo Tea Company "Limited" are for sale at Rs. 350 each. For particulars, apply to the Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling.

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A Hand-book of rules relating to Pay, Service Examinations and Travelling Allowances of officers in Civil employ in the Lower Provinces.

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Price Rs. 3 per copy, packing and postage charges annas 8; extra copies may be had of the compiler, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, or of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company Government Place, North, Calcutta.

WANTED.

An accountant for Bengal Banking Corporation Ld. Salary Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Secretary, 7 Old Post Office Street on or before 20th September instant. None need apply who does not possess a good knowledge of Bookkeeping.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT RUSSAPUGLAH NURSERY CLEARANCE SALE.

The undersigned desiring to dispose of all old grafts has made an extraordinary reduction of 15 per cent on the current prices of fruit grafts only which will continue up to 31st December next. The above reduction will be allowed on all purchases above Rupees Ten. All Amateur Gardeners should not lose this rare opportunity.

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410	24-Pergunnahs.	Azimabad.	Dehi Akrabarriah.	4,371 1 10	
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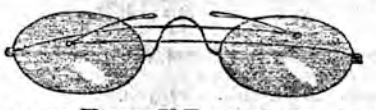

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